

Duplin County.
We have received a communication from Duplin county, suggesting the names of two gentlemen as candidates for Convention, unaccompanied by any name. Its publication is therefore withheld.

Must Be Approved.
Those who oppose Convention are endeavoring to delude the people into a belief that they will not be allowed to vote and approve the Constitution that may be framed. That is false! The law requires that the Constitution shall be submitted to the people for approval or disapproval. If the people do not like the Constitution they can reject it.

Robeson and Bladen.
We are informed that Parson Sinclair, one of the Radical candidates in Robeson, confesses that he will be defeated. Our information is that Convention will carry the county by a large majority.
The news from Bladen is very cheering. We look for a majority for Convention and Devane in that county.

Good news from the West also pours in upon us.

Convention.
The Convention of 1868, which framed our present Constitution, convened under peculiar circumstances. We were then under military rule—were "out of the Union," and our people were anxious to restore their relations with the United States. The Convention was called by a military order issued by a General of the United States. The occasion was such that but few representatives of the sober, industrious men of the State were in that Convention. The result was that a system of government was devised ill-adapted to the requirements of our people. We are a poor people, and therefore need the most inexpensive system of government. We are blunt, honest folks, and therefore prefer a simple form of government which all can be familiar with. We wish all of our public business transacted in such a manner that every one interested may understand "the why and the wherefore." Instead of the Constitution establishing a simple and economical form of government it gave us a complex one—hard for the best of us to understand, and in some degree entirely impracticable; and far from being economical like the system it superseded, it is a magnificent and splendid concern. A rich people can afford magnificence in their arrangements, but our wants and condition require us to curtail every useless expenditure. The system inaugurated by the Constitution is the New York system and may answer a good purpose in that densely populated State, but is entirely incompatible with the needs of our people.

In the first place it destroyed the old "County Courts," which were, in truth, the people's courts, where justice was expeditiously, cheaply and well administered, and where the forms and method of proceeding were so simple that every intelligent citizen could readily understand the management of county affairs, and could easily become acquainted with the principles on which are based the laws of his country. Indeed, these courts were schools in which the young men of the State from time immemorial had been trained to venerate the law, to love liberty, and to prepare themselves for the administration of public affairs. They combined the advantage of an inexpensive judiciary with quarter sessions, which brought the people together at stated times, and were a great convenience to the citizen in the transaction of his private as well as public business. In their place the new Constitution established Boards of Commissioners to attend to county matters, and a novel but expensive concern with power to hear cases every day in the year.

The latter still, as it were, in private session; apprentices children, grants letters of administration, makes guardians and unmakers them at its discretion, at all hours, and does not unfrequently, perhaps, transact these important matters without that consideration which they would command if they were to be arranged in term time before the public. The Court being perpetually open, and the summons having no stated periods for their return, parties to suits are obliged to pay unremitting attention to their cases, and if one should have should in Court unnecessary time must be consumed in attendance on divers days, rendering the system extremely expensive and obnoxious to the people.

But so oppressive is this last feature of this iniquity that even the Republican party, which transplanted it from the North, have continually kept it partially suspended and inoperative, by which they have failed to carry out the provisions of their ill-devised Constitution. The result, as might have been foreseen, is "confusion worse confounded," the clever lawyer being frequently ignorant of the proper mode of procedure.

And yet the worse part of this system is, that to render it perfectly harmonious, there should be a Superior Court Judge for each county in the State—a necessity that would entail still greater burdens upon our impoverished people.

It is, therefore, universally conceded by the thinking men of all parties that this new-fangled Judicial system is utterly at variance with the requirements and the condition of our people that it should be at once entirely abolished.

As a parcel of the same system, we have the new "Code of Civil Procedure"—all the way from New York—where the most eminent lawyers and patriots agree in condemning it, as highly burdensome and oppressive. However, the most oppressive and useless of the innovations fastened on us by the new Constitution, is the division of the counties into insignificant corporations known as Townships, governed by Trustees with powers to tax at pleasure. What good they were intended to accomplish we cannot tell; but what harm they effect we know to our cost.

An unnecessary expense to the people, they demand throughout the length and breadth of the State, with one voice, that they shall be abolished. On this subject there is no diversity of sentiment among the tax payers. Men everywhere condemn them; only the paltry office-holders excuse them. Who can find one good reason for their continuance?

These are some of the provisions of our Constitution which are not adapted to the wants and condition of our people; they may answer in a thickly settled State, but not here. They are expensive; they are part and parcel of the magnificent government of New York State—but we are in a different position from that populous and wealthy community.
Before the war, when we were somewhat rich, the taxable property in the State being then about six times more than it is now, we had a government that cost about \$350,000 a year—and a good part of this was devoted to the education of the poor. Now our taxes for public purposes (not including educational) are in round numbers as follows:

Total taxes, \$2,850,000
and the interest on the State debt still unpaid.
This, then, is the cost of our splendid government! Can we afford to pay this sum annually? Can we continue to do so and ever hope to better our pecuniary condition? Shall we at once return to our inexpensive system as it existed prior to the war? We can only do so by means of a Convention. Shall we have one?

Jones County:
We have favorable reports from Jones county. Colonel ASKEW, the Convention candidate, is making a most vigorous canvass, with a good prospect for carrying the county.

By invitation of Colonel ASKEW, Colonel ALLEN and Mr. STANFORD of Duplin, addressed a very large number of the citizens of Jones, at Lumbago, in that county, on Saturday, 22d inst. We are glad to see that our Duplin friends are not idle because their services are not demanded at home, but are working in behalf of their less fortunate neighbors.

The much oppressed people of Jones are fully aroused. We expect to hear a good report from them next week.

Reasons for a Convention.
EXECUTIVE JUDICIARY.
By the terms of the present Constitution all judicial officers from the Chief Justice down are elective by the popular vote. The inevitable result of this feature is to render the judiciary partisan in its feelings and in its decisions. To our mind nothing can be more disastrous to liberty and to the rights of the citizen than this necessary consequence of the elective system. The effect of this innovation has already been felt to the injury of good government—to the detriment of public interest, and to the temporary overthrow of civil liberty. The iniquitous attempt of Governor Holden to inaugurate civil war, as a means to perpetuate warring Radical power in this State, was based on the partisan action of a partisan judge, who declined to hold his courts—falsely alleging as the reason for his refusal that his life would be jeopardized by going into certain counties, whereas it was well known that the Radical Sheriffs of those counties had never experienced any difficulty in serving process and making arrests, and that the people were entirely submissive to the law.

So, also, nothing can be more at variance with the high duties of a judicial officer than the conduct of our partisan Chief Justice, who officially suggested to the Governor to act on the tyrant's plea—"that the safety of the State is at stake," by which many innocent citizens were arrested without warrant of law, were denied a hearing in court, but were incarcerated in foul dungeons and deprived of their liberty for many days, and the civil authority in those counties was entirely subverted.

These are only instances by way of illustration of the evil effects of electing a partisan judiciary. But the elective system entails another curse. At times of exciting elections, men who are entirely unfit for such offices, are elevated to exalted positions on the judiciary, simply on the score of party availability, because they are good party men!

Thus we have had his Honor Judge Jones—indecent in conduct, disreputable in association, and disqualified by drink. He has been forced from the Bench fearing to face a long suffering people when his crimes were charged upon him. So also we have Tourgee—the Cain-marked—who sticks at nothing to serve the base purposes of a vile party. So, also, his greasy Honor of \$5,000 bond notoriety; and the cowardly, lying poltroon, whom the Chief Justice says should resign, as the best means to secure peace and order in the West; and him, too, who mistakes brass for wisdom, and petulant arrogance for legal ability.

Such a Judiciary is a curse to our people; but in addition we have sabbie Justices who cannot read, administering our laws and determining our rights, men who practice at night what their duty requires them to punish by day, and better acquainted with the paths to hog-pens than with the plain precepts of common justice. Farical—original result of an elective Judiciary! Shall not such things be changed by a Convention? Shall not an attempt be made to restore our old system that during a hundred years preserved our Judiciary so pure, so spotless, that no impurity was ever cast upon it, and no charge ever brought of incompetency or of partisan bias against the Judges?

If there was no other necessity for a Convention, this alone would justify its call. Our judiciary have done more to injure the State than all other causes combined. Indeed, the imbecility and corruption of our Judges have been the cause, directly and indirectly, of all the evils from which we have and are suffering. There must be reformation in the system and in the individuals, or there can be no prosperity for North Carolina.

The people must vote to abolish our judicial system. They must vote to get rid entirely of Pearson, Tourgee, Russell, Reade, Logan and Watts. They must vote to lessen the number of our Judges. They must vote to restore integrity, honesty and ability to our judicial officers. They must do this or look for the continued degeneracy of our people and the utter ruin of our State. The Convention presents the only remedy. Shall we apply it?

Important.
Every man entitled to vote must vote in the township in which he resides.
He must be registered on the registration books of his township before he can vote.
He must have resided ten days before the election in his township. Twelve months residence in the State is required.
Let the poll-holders bear in mind that there must be THREE boxes. One for the Convention ticket, one for the candidates for delegates, and one for township officers. When more than one are to be elected to the same class of office the names of the candidates must be on one piece of paper. The general ticket is not allowed. Special elections, as that for a member of the Legislature in this county, necessitate extra boxes.

Public Speaking.
The following gentlemen will address their fellow-citizens of New Hanover upon the issues of the Campaign at the following times and places. The people are respectfully invited to attend:
On Friday, July 28th, at Shaking, in Holly—Daniel Shaw, W. T. Ennett and C. W. McClammy.
On Saturday, July 29th, at Burgaw, in Holden—S. A. Ashe and W. T. Ennett.
On Monday, July 31st, at Oaks, in Franklin—J. D. Powers, J. A. Bagelhard and C. W. McClammy.
On Tuesday, August 1st, at Williams, in Cape Fear—J. L. Holmes, C. M. Stedman, and Dan'l Shaw.
On Wednesday, August 2d, at Joe Eakin, in Columbia—J. D. Powers and W. T. Ennett.
On Wednesday, August 2d, at Rocky Point, in Holden—R. H. Cowan and W. S. Devane.

Look to the Homestead.
On the 5th day of August one hundred and twenty-nine HOMESTEADS are to be sold by the sheriff of Robeson county for taxes.
Twenty-five to thirty thousand acres of land, including many homesteads, have been sold for taxes in New Hanover county.

THE HOMESTEAD CAN BE SOLD FOR TAXES.
REMEMBER the election takes place on Thursday next. Go to work vigorously and earnestly for Convention.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the radicals conceal the fact that the constitution, if revised and altered by the convention, must be submitted to the people for ratification, and can be voted down by the people if they do not like it.

VOTE FOR CONVENTION AND SECURE THE HOMESTEAD FROM SALE FOR TAXES.
CONVENTION HEAD QUARTERS.—The Executive Committee have secured the middle office in the JOURNAL BUILDINGS as the Head Quarters of the friends of Convention. The rooms will be open day and night for consultation.

FEDERAL POINT NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of the Conservative voters of Federal Point Township, held yesterday, the following were nominated as Township officers:
Magistrates.—H. L. Horn, E. A. Griswold.
Constable.—J. H. Horn.
School Committee.—O. W. Craig, R. B. Freeman, J. W. Mott.
Clerk.—J. H. Horn.

Daily Journal 26th.
HARNETT TOWNSHIP.—The Conservatives of Harnett township were addressed yesterday at Humphreys', by Col. Robert H. Cowan and Major McClammy. Quite a number of colored men were present, and listened with much apparent interest to the speaker. After the close of the address, a meeting was organized to nominate candidates for township officers, when the following were nominated:
Magistrates.—R. K. Bryan and Benjamin Gallaway.
Clerk.—E. J. Moore.
School Committee.—R. K. Bryan, W. B. Giles and Jason Loftin.
Harnett is aroused, and will do her duty.

Daily Journal 26th.
THE OUTLAWS.
Some of Them Seen and Fired Upon.—They Escape to the Swamp—Still Lurking There—One White Man Reported With Them.—The Pursuing Force to be Increased.
As, &c., &c.

Dear Journal: On Wednesday last it was reported that the outlaws, five in number, had been seen passing Blue Spring, and travelling in the direction of Cumberland. On Friday afternoon a squad of about fifteen citizens came upon them near the house of Stephen Lowry, in Soufletown. The citizens fired upon the outlaws at the distance of twenty-five yards, when the former fled precipitately, and took refuge in the swamp.

Since then none of the outlaws have been seen; but it is thought they are still lurking in that neighborhood, and arrangements are being made to increase the strength of the pursuers.

Mr. Wishart is determined never to give up the pursuit till the whole band has been captured or killed.

It is reported that one white man was recognized among the party of outlaws seen and fired upon by the citizens on Friday last; but this is not very well supported, and is most likely false.

PORTER.
It is feasible and eminently the correct thing to do to the Lakes and Canades in connection with a tour of the fashionable resorts.

VOTE FOR CONVENTION AND SECURE THE HOMESTEAD FROM SALE FOR TAXES.
FIFTY DOLLARS TAX ON THE \$1,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY NEXT YEAR UNLESS PREVENTED BY A CONVENTION.
THE CONSTITUTION REQUIRES THE Legislature to provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt. No property is exempt from sale for taxes by constitutional provision. Unless relief comes through a Convention the tax in 1872 will amount to FIFTY DOLLARS ON EVERY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY. How many Homesteads would withstand this tax? Let the people answer at the ballot-box.

An Extraordinary Sale of Cotton.
The New York Herald of Saturday says: A sale of the finest bale of cotton ever produced was exhibited at the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday. The weight of the bale was 418 pounds, and the length 32 feet 3 inches. The cotton was raised by W. B. McShaw, Lee county, Mississippi, was picked by hand, and weighed 32 1/2 bales. It took the best of short staple cotton offered at the St. Louis Fair last October. Again, it took the sweepstakes prize of \$1,000 offered for the best bale of either long or short staple.

After this Mr. McShaw donated the cotton to the Southern Educational Society, which offered it on the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, and sold it to Mr. D. G. but at the rate of one cent per pound. Mr. Tatt, in turn, presented it to the same society, when it was again sold at twenty-five cents per pound. Again it was presented to the society, when it realized thirty-eight cents per pound, the buyer in this case presenting it as formerly. After this it was not offered for sale by the society, but was raffled for \$1,000, and afterwards sold and resold, to be finally purchased by Messrs. Ebyrock & Rowland, of St. Louis, who shipped it to Messrs. Norton, Slaughter & Co. of this city, for the purpose of getting it so far away as to prevent it being entered at the fair in October next, as well as to test the appreciation of Northern factors and manufacturers of the cotton. The bale of cotton offered every day in any country. Messrs. Norton, Slaughter & Co. report that this cotton of fifty cents per pound, through Messrs. Mun, E. & Co., cotton brokers, to Mr. Jonathan Levi, treasurer of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company of New Brunswick, N. J.

On request of Mr. Earl, Mr. T. J. Slaughter will write Mrs. McShaw for measurement of breast and daughter, who will be presented with the bale, which was manufactured from this remarkable cotton.

A woman at Sturgis, Mich., is reported to have died in twenty minutes after inhaling some steam arising from the flat-tops, which she was boiling to death.

Why is your chambermaid immortal?—She returns to dust every day without dying.

Down in Maine the farmers get \$30 per ton for their new hay, with plenty of buyers.

STATE SECRETS UNVEILED.
THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.
LETTER FROM MESSRS. SIDDELL, BENJAMIN AND OTHERS—MEXICO AND TEXAS—A BRITISH REPLY.
The Commune of Paris, when it found itself in possession of the private papers of the late Emperor, was ever diligent in its attempt to blacken the reputation of the fallen Emperor by publishing a variety of the documents, chiefly such as referred to private or personal scandals which had long been sufficiently notorious among the class of persons who care to interest themselves in the history of "Coeur" and "Coeur." Consequently the publications quite failed of their desired effect. Before the Communists had taken up the more serious papers of the Emperor, and more pressing work to do, and had not time to do so, the Communists resumed, the Commune had passed away. But the documents had not. They pertained to what was called "the Cabinet of the Emperor," in which it would appear that every paper of whatever character that was ever addressed to his Majesty was carefully filed away, and a considerable number and assortment of them have been collected and forwarded by the Paris correspondent of the New York Herald.

CONFEDERATE STATE DIPLOMACY.
Some interesting points of Southern diplomacy are developed. In presenting the Emperor with a large map of Virginia, for which he had expressed a wish, date January 13, 1865, Mr. John Sidnell gracefully remarks that "none can better appreciate the genius of Lee than the Emperor of the Confederacy." Consequently the government at Washington will present itself in a new aspect before the world. Mr. Lincoln, at his first election, was chosen President in accordance with the forms of the constitution, and foreign powers were necessarily obliged to so to consider and treat him. All this will be changed, and Mr. Lincoln will claim to be President of the United States, while eleven of the States which participated in his first election have taken no share in this statement from a general representation and comprehensive mind of the Emperor any attempt to develop this idea would be superfluous. It is offered to the consideration of his Majesty on the hypothesis that reasons may present themselves for modifying the policy heretofore pursued by France towards the Confederate States.

On April 16, 1863, Mr. Sidnell writes concerning the steamer Japan or Virginia, which was then reported as having left Greenock, believed for the Confederate service, to ask that, if she be compelled to put into a French port for repairs, the Emperor should be informed of the matter, and that he be extended her, and then he goes on to contend for an alien in addition to his initial ban. He writes: "It is further submitted that the fitting out of ships for the service of one belligerent is not a violation of neutrality under the laws of nations so long as the same are not equally accorded to the other. As the neutralized is informed, no special legislation on the subject exists in France, and consequently either the Confederate or Federal Governments may, without violation of the municipal or public law, supply ships and equip in great numbers of war. About the year 1853, the Chilean Government, then at war with Peru, caused to be built and equipped for war purposes by Mr. Arman, the well known constructor at Bordeaux, a large frigate. The fact being known to the Peruvian Minister at Paris, he made a formal representation and protest to the French Government, which required that the ship should not be allowed to proceed to sea. The answer to this protest was that the sailing of the ship would be permitted; that Peru could not complain of any breach of neutrality, in which she was free to equip her vessels in French ports, and that she was equally entitled to sail from France under the French flag and delivered to the Chilean Government, fully armed and equipped, at the port of Valparaiso. The undersigned has already received this, and is standing at the ministry of foreign affairs, and it has been fully confirmed to him by Mr. Arman."

Mr. Sidnell encloses and submits a report made to him by Caleb Huse, Major in Confederate States artillery, and purchases agent in Europe of military supplies, in which he gives a list of the names of the vessels regularly engaged in running the blockade with Confederate Government property. Major Huse writes:

"Business of the steamers that have been used are as follows: Steamer Herald, Leopold, Nashville, Nassau, Kate, Cecilia, Giraffe, Cornelia, Hero, Miesha, and Columbia. Other steamers have run between Charleston and Wilmington and Bermuda and Nassau. The above, however, are the only ships on board which there has been Confederate States government property. Of the above the Columbia has been fallen in with at sea, when only a few hours out from Nassau, by a vessel of the United States—not, however, belonging to the blockading squadron. It is believed that she has been re-captured by the Confederate States forces off the coast of North Carolina. The Nassau was unnecessarily given up when she was in sight of pursuing ship, and actually within hail of the centres at Wilmington. It is generally believed that the master was bribed by the enemy. None of the other ships, however, I have names of, have been lately captured. During the year 1862, therefore, the only vessel with munitions of war on board for the Confederate States government actually captured while running the blockade was the steamer Nassau, and, as I have stated, it is believed that she has been re-captured by the enemy, and has been treacherously given up by the master."

The purpose of the above document was to show the ineffectiveness of the blockade, and here the Herald correspondent remarks that if any of the British claims for damages which may be put in under the treaty of Washington should be based on the performances of one or another of the above ships, the present document may be beneficial ground for their disallowance.

On March 2, 1865, one month before Appomattox, Mr. Sidnell writes the following:

"Sir: The marks of good will with which your Majesty has deigned to honor the undersigned on several occasions embolden him to solicit a favor which he would fain hope your Majesty will graciously be pleased to accord. It is that he may be permitted to present himself before your Majesty for the purpose of making a communication of the very grave importance, and which, for reasons he believes your Majesty will deem sufficient, cannot well be submitted through an intermediate channel. Should your Majesty condescend to receive the undersigned, he feels assured that your Majesty will not consider that he has exaggerated the importance of the matter which he wishes to submit. He begs your Majesty to accept the homage of the profound respect of his Majesty's most obedient and humble servant."

Among the papers communicated to Mr. Sidnell by the Confederate government were copies of the complete correspondence of the proper departments in the affair of a Mr. B. Theron, who was a French and Spanish consul at Galveston. That functionary was so indiscreet as to write to Governor Lusk to the following effect:

"Sir: Will you be kind enough to inform me confidentially of your personal opinion on the following questions: First, The annexation of the republic of Texas to the United States—was it not a good political measure? Second, The act of disunion, and of the junction of the State of Texas to the Southern States—was it not another good or bad political step taken by the State? Third, The re-establishment of the old Republic of Texas—will it or will it not be beneficial to our beloved adopted country? Your answer to these questions will serve me as a guide in my political correspondence with the governments which I have the honor to represent."

Other circumstances transpiring simultaneously led the Confederate Government to infer that a movement was on foot, inspired by the French Government, which, as it will be remembered, was operating in Mexico at the time, to procure the secession of Texas from the Confederacy. Accordingly Mr. Benjamin, secretary of State, writes promptly to General Magruder as follows:

"Sir—Herewith you will find enclosed a letter addressed to Mr. B. Theron, French consular agent and vice-consul for Spain at Galveston, Texas, in which the functionary to depart immediately from the Confederacy. The President requests that you will have this order executed as promptly as can be done without undue harshness, and that you have Mr. Theron conveyed under surveillance to Matanzas, or any other convenient point on the Mexican frontier, when he can depart for Europe if he chooses. Mr. Theron will be allowed to make such disposal of his books and papers as he may deem proper."

Finally there is the following, which the Herald correspondent asserts is from a functionary of the British Government, who, it appears, used his position to facilitate his operations as a spy in the Emperor's service. It is dated Boston, July 24, 1865, addressed to the Emperor's secretary. This person writes:

"Kindly inform me of the result of your confidence of the resumé of a conversation I had accidentally to day with General Meade, commander of the great district from the southern boundary of Maine to the confines of Georgia. The general's anxiety with the administration must make his communication of that nature of importance, and I wish you to submit it to his Majesty the Emperor for his personal inspection."

"General Meade and staff having a special carriage for themselves on the L. & N. road, I was invited to join them. I had the opportunity of seeing among other matters, 'What about Mexico?' The General said he feared there would be trouble about it; that the Monroe doctrine would be enforced thus far, viz: that the Emperor would be probably invited to withdraw his troops, so as to give the Mexicans a fair and equal chance of expressing their real wishes on the form of government they wished to adopt, without being influenced by a foreign force; that if refusal of the Emperor would probably be followed by an inability on the part of the United States authorities to restrain the people in asserting the Monroe doctrine; that the existing force in Texas of 40,000 picked troops could be at once and definitely augmented; in a word, that 'no French protectorate would be tolerated.' Profoundly impressed with the reality of this speech behind the scene, and in accordance with the personal opinion (if I may risk such a term) that I have always felt for the Emperor, I think it most useful to his majesty that he should be acquainted with this, as forwarded, re-ordered, I must, in veracity, admit that subsequently the general wished me to understand that he had only expressed his views, and has had no communication with the cabinet at Washington, which is manifestly absurd, but which, from politeness, I affected to believe."

"I need not point out to you, sir, that this note is quite confidential, and trust to your good taste not to compromise me about it, my sole object being to render a service to his Imperial Majesty, for whom I have the profoundest respect. I have the honor to be your obedient servant."

"P. S.—I request to hear if you have safely received this. I also asked, 'Supposing the people choose the imperial form of government, would you then object?' He replied, 'No; they can choose what form they wish, but without the control of foreign bayonets.' It would be easy, with sufficient means at command, to direct the expression of public opinion *mais ça va comme ça.*"

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.
Raleigh—Business Daily.—The Supreme Court—J. O. P.—Grand Master Seaton Gales—Dr. Baker—"The Yarrowburgh"—The Entertainment and Feast, &c., &c.
RALEIGH, July 22, 1871.
Dear Journal:—In this quiet "City of Oaks," we sit down to give you a few "jottings" of the doings of the past week. Looking at the business part of the city gives one the blues, as there is no appearance of trade except among the provision retailers and the two or three auction stores, which have the usual number of radical voters congregated around and in them. Speaking of radical voters, reminds us that we met this morning a cold black negro woman with a large beard, natural and well cultivated. On inquiry we found she had not voted yet, but asserted that was good to vote against Convention at the next election.

The Supreme Court is in session here, and for dullness it is the dullest place we have yet entered. It does not even inspire that awe and profound respect with which, in former days, we entered its doors when Judge Ruffin and his coadjutors were on the bench. Why? We asked ourselves the question, and could only find the answer in the fact that the Court stooped from its high position and entered the arena of politics, so that you can hear of them on the stump at the vilest political gatherings in the land. It was with profound sorrow that we looked on the scene and sigh for the former and better days.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, of the independent Order of Odd Fellows assembled here on Wednesday last, presided over by Grand Master Seaton Gales, an officer who has been active in building up the order during the term of his administration, clearing away the wrecks left by the war and erecting thereon new and thriving lodges. We hear that it was the desire of the Grand Lodge to re-elect him, but the constitution forbade it. Dr. J. H. Baker, of Tarboro', will no doubt prove a most efficient and able successor.

Thursday evening there was a grand entertainment given the Grand Lodge at the Yarrowburgh House. Dr. Backnall excellently himself in "the spread" made on the occasion. About two hundred sat down to the good cheer, and it was a time for the interchange of many pleasant conversational intercourses. Major Gales presided, and introduced the regular toasts of the evening, the first of which was

"The Grand Lodge of the United States," which was responded to by Grand Master Seaton Gales in a short speech of congratulation to the brethren on the progress of the Order. The second toast, "The Grand Lodge of North Carolina," was responded to by Maj. Gales in one of the happiest little speeches we have ever heard. We cannot attempt a report.

The third toast was "Cape Fear Lodge, the oldest Lodge in the State," which was responded to by Grand Master Seaton Gales, who was responded to by W. S. G. Andrews responded, and "The youngest Lodge in the State, Seaton Gales, No. 64," which was responded to by E. F. Page, of Raleigh, in a very happy style. Col. W. L. Smith, of Wilmington, then toasted "The Germania Mission," which was responded to by Past Grand Sir E. D. Farnsworth, of Tennessee, who gave an account of his trip to Germany and his labors there while instituting Lodges, which was intensely interesting and brought out a considerable amount of feeling. After some further proceedings the company dispersed, pleased with their host, pleased with the pleasure of the evening, and very much pleased with their Order and themselves.

On Friday evening the Grand Lodge, in the Ilesane Asylum and made a thorough inspection of the institution. We cannot tell you what we saw and heard, but from copious notes shall take an early opportunity to give a description.

To-night we are on the wing again, being, as ever,

Political Gain of the South Under the New Census.
The emancipation of the negroes of the South has added two-fifths of their number to the representative population of that section, being an increase of nearly one million and three-quarters. The Chicago Tribune has made an estimate showing the gain in Congressional representation which this addition is likely to give to the South. If the number of Representatives in Congress be fixed at 250, the ratio of population to representation in Congress will be 136,093. Upon this basis, allowing a member for each fraction over one-half a ratio, the Tribune makes the representation of the old slaveholding States under the new census as compared with that of 1860, substantially as follows:

States. Of 1860. Of 1870.
Alabama..... 6 7
Arkansas..... 3 4
California..... 2 3
Delaware..... 1 1
Florida..... 2 2
Georgia..... 7 9
Kentucky..... 5 6
Louisiana..... 5 6
Maryland..... 5 5
Massachusetts..... 10 10
Missouri..... 9 13
North Carolina..... 4 6
South Carolina..... 4 6
Tennessee..... 4 5
Texas..... 4 6
Virginia..... 10 13
Total..... 81 104
Wholes and fractions..... 248 261

It will be seen, therefore, that while the slaveholding States under the census of 1860 had one less than one-third of the whole number of representatives, they will, under the census of 1870, have ten members more than one-third of the whole number. And what is more, this increase of Congressmen gives the South a corresponding increase in the electoral college for President and Vice-President.

"Maud Muller" is the pretty name given to the large sun bonnets now worn by city belles in the rural districts.

Americans in the Egyptian Army.
Gen. W. W. Loring is a Brig. Gen. commanding a division, and is commandant of the city of Alexandria; General C. P. Stone is chief of the staff of the army, with the rank of Major-General; General T. P. Motte is chief of the staff of the Victory's personal staff, with the rank of Major-General; General Libby is chief of artillery, with the rank of Brigadier-General; Col. Sparrow Parry, of California, is Col. of engineers; Colonel Thomas Rhett, of South Carolina, is chief of ordnance, and is now building large powder works in Cairo; Mr. McComb Mason is a Major in the artillery; and besides these officers, General Reynolds and his son, Col. Frank Reynolds, hold commissions under the Kedive also; Col. James M. Morgan, of New York, is in command of the 1st New York, who is Captain on the staff, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

When a Boston girl quarrels with her lover, she communicates the important fact to her friends in the remark that she is "squeezing terms with that fraud any more."

The Convention.—Letter from Mr. Con.
RALPH, N. C., July 22, 1871.
Major J. A. Engelhard:—
DEAR SIR:—The near approach of the election, will not permit me to await the weekly issue of "The Old North State" in order to correct a reference made to me in that journal of the 14th inst., by its correspondent, "Gaston," which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed.

In answer to an editorial of Mr. Hanes, which caused some misapprehension as to my position on the Convention question, I addressed to him a note by way of personal explanation only, and not with the slightest view to controversy. This note "Gaston" has thought proper to comment upon; but, if he had not placed me in a false position I should still remain silent.

"Gaston" refers to me as one of that class who, upon the Convention question, "think one way and say another." In this he does me great injustice. I will vote for the call of a Convention because I believe in the science and "violate my convictions of public duty."

Should the call of a Convention be defeated by the popular vote, I could not regard the result as little less, in its moral effect, than a great public calamity. I am, therefore, endeavoring to discharge the duty which devolves on me as a citizen, by canvassing my own county for the measure to the extent of my ability. If "Gaston" desires to enlighten our people here by his profound erudition, and at the same time to get off his wit to advantage, we will receive him with all due courtesy, and will divide the time with him as of our meetings. True to the instincts of the party with which he acts, "Gaston" cannot direct himself, even in his writings, of the idea of "off and the spool." He likens my position to that of the boy who remonstrated with his fellows against setting the apple stand, yet joined in the scramble for the apples. He will allow me to carry his illustration a little further. North Carolina may be said to occupy the place of the old lady sitting wrapped and desolate behind her table, because "Gaston's" Radical compatriots have not only robbed her of every apple on the stand, but have left her not even one cent wherewith to replenish her stock in trade, whilst those who may have the honor to be associated, are using their utmost efforts to set the dear old lady up again, and to enable her to make an honest living.

Very truly yours,
EDWARD CONLON.

From the Greenback Patriot.
Why We Desire a Convention.
Because we believe a Convention, in the present financial condition of the people a necessity.
Because through the agency of a Convention only can they look for anything like prompt relief from the burdens that oppress and the dangers that threaten them.
Because the people demand a Convention and have a right to be heard.
Because we believe in the inalienable right of the people to amend their Constitution when in their judgment their welfare demands it.
Because the people who pay the taxes support the government ought to be the best judges of their capacity to pay and they have said they are unable to pay the exorbitant demands that are made on them and ask a Convention to relieve them.
Because the seven-eighths of the tax payers of the State want a Convention, which only those prompted by political and mercenary motives oppose.
Because the present Constitution is oppressive, burdensome and impracticable, in no way adapted to the wants and necessities of our people nor to the condition of things.
Because it creates and provides for a multiplicity of supernumerary officers at salaries disproportionately large when we consider the amount of labor they perform and the difficulty the people have in providing for the support of the government.
Because the reduction in the number of these officers will reduce the expenses of government thousands of dollars annually, which may be devoted to some useful purpose.
Because the present Constitution denies any possibility of an improved government, and limits them to the period of ten years to pay the interest and principal of a debt which they will never be able to pay if the provisions of the Constitution they now seek to amend be carried out.
Because the present Constitution is not the Constitution of the people of North Carolina, never having been endorsed by a

out the criminal for the exercise of its sympathy and forgets the injured victims of his crimes. Governor Holden has been punished for a violation of his official duties as Chief Executive of the State. Thus far so good. But if he has been guilty of crimes against the law and individuals, he should also be punished for these. Those who were basking in the sunshine of his favors are not the proper persons to advise others who languished in felon's cells, or were tortured with unexampled punishments, either by his direct orders or by his toleration, as to what course they should pursue towards their humble but no less guilty persecutor. We know something of the condition in which he had placed life and property in certain portions

Homesteaders are in no danger from the Convention, but on the other hand their value to present owners depends upon the calling of the Convention. And why? The very same section and article of the Constitution which provides for the Homestead also declares that "NO PROPERTY SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM SALE FOR TAXES." This same Constitution also declares that "The General Assembly SHALL, by appropriate legislation and ADEQUATE TAXATION, provide for the PROMPT and REGULAR payment of the interest on the public debt." Now what does this amount to? Under these two clauses, of what value will our Homestead be? The debt of the State, in round numbers, excluding eleven millions of dollars of "Special Tax Bonds," is

So, also, the number of Superior Court Judges until 1868 was only eight under the new Constitution we administer to the self-love and gratification of four additional gentlemen of the legal fraternity, by paying them twenty-five hundred dollars each per annum, and giving them a hazard to their names. While we hazard nothing in saying that, with our old judiciary system restored and the code of "uncivil proceeding" abolished, eight Judges could transact our business in the Courts equally well as well as they used to do until two years since. And besides, there are eighty-eight Probate Judges in the State! God save

W. J. Yopp, of Wilmington, R. W. D.
G. Master.
W. E. Edwards, of Greensboro, R. W.
G. Warden.
J. J. Litchford, of Raleigh, R. W. G.
Secretary.
R. J. Jones, of Wilmington, R. W. G.
Treasurer.
Rev. J. B. Webb, of Kinston, R. W. G.
Chaplain.

about 45 years ago. Her father, Geo. M. gent, was a most prominent and successful merchant of the day, doing a large importing business of fine goods, silks, &c. character he was strictly upright and honorable, living, as it were, by a set rule of firmness and justice to all. His daughter Ellen, was by his second wife, he having been previously married to a Cuban war man, by whom he had two children, two boys, one of whom is now a respectable and prominent member of the

A RUNAWAY MATCH.

As a key to subsequent events, it is presumed that she knew the intention of her family at the time. It wanted but a day or two of the execution of the asylum project, when one morning it was found that the beautiful bird had flown the night from the paternal nest. But a very little while the father received intelligence that his daughter had eloped.

Dancing was resumed and kept up till Sol made his exit, then all left with hearty thanks to Mr. McLendon for our rare enjoyment.

The prevailing opinion seems to be, if Mr. McLendon continued to keep a bachelor, it must be his fault and not the ladies', for none of them could help wishing that day when they were the mistress of such an entertainment. Suffice it to say it did credit to the name of bachelor. Mr. McLendon